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BRIXWORTH RURAL
DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR 1954

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H. A. HAMILTON SUMMERS
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE RURAL DISTRICT OF BRIXWORTH.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health of the Brixworth Rural District for the year 1954. Incorporated in the report is that of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

The vital statistics for the District again indicate that a good standard of health generally was maintained. The Standardised Birth Rate of 15.09 compares quite favourably with 15.2 for England and Wales. The Crude Death Rate of 14.04 per thousand of the population shows an increase on the previous year's figure of 13.06, and is again the outcome of the system of allocating deaths of old people which took place in establishments situated within the District. Since all the inmates are women it follows that female deaths outnumber male deaths, an unusual event as the reverse is more commonly found.

The principle causes of death continued to be various forms of Heart & Circulatory Disease, Cancer, & Cerebral Catastrophes, in that order. Deaths from Respiratory conditions this time represented a relatively small proportion of the total, and scarcely merited being included among such causes. It is interesting to observe that the number of Male deaths due to Cancer (21) is relatively very much greater than the corresponding figure of Female deaths (24), to the extent of some 54%.

The Infectious Diseases notifications for the year show a total of 80 only, a decrease of 621 on the corresponding figure for 1953. Of these, the principle disease proved to be

Scarlet Fever, with Pneumonia as the next in importance. One case of Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) occurred, compared with three cases in the previous year. A case of Diphtheria also occurred, the first since 1947.

Progress continued throughout the year with regard to Sanitary improvements, two more sewage disposal works being completed, and another commenced. The system of refuse collection remained unchanged, and a renewed appeal is now made for consideration by the Council of the conversion from fortnightly to weekly collections as soon as possible.

Housing developments continued satisfactorily, if at a somewhat slackened pace, compared with the previous year. Altogether, 44 Council houses were completed (18 less than 1953), bringing the total completed since the war to 514, while 56 were under construction by the end of the year. As regards private enterprise building, 94 houses were erected (compared with 111 in 1953), and the total since the war rose to 377, while 27 were still in course of erection. Under the Housing Act, 1949, the Council considered and approved applications for 20 Improvement Grants on properties, amounting in all to £4,530.

Thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committees for their interest and encouragement during the year under review, also to the Staff for their assistance in the preparation of this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

H.A. HAMILTON SUMMERS.

August, 1955. Medical Officer of Health.

B R I X W O R T H R U R A L D I S T R I C T

C O U N C I L

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MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. W. Wood (Chairman)	Mr. E.A. Turney
Mr. C.M. Newton (Vice-Chairman of the Council)	Mr. O.E.P. Wyatt (Chairman of the Council)
Mrs. V.G. Borwick	Mr. N. Heeps (Deputy Chairman)
Mrs. V.C. Harris	Mr. A.S. Tarrant
Mr. H. Kimbell	Mr. W.A. Holland
Mr. C.H. Gravely	Mr. E.T. Gardner
Hon. Mrs. Macdonald- Buchanan	Mr. J.E. Gardner
Mrs. W.S. Cowling	Mr. G.G. Carruthers
Mr. J.R. Hart	

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

H.A. HAMILTON SUMMERS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,

also holds appointments of
Medical Officer of Health, Daventry Rural District
Council, Daventry Borough Council, Assistant
County Medical Officer of Health, and School
Medical Officer.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

F.A. RUSSELL, F.F.S., M.S.I.A.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

R.S. LINLEY.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)_____82,944
 Population (est.)_____18,300
 Number of Separate Dwellings occupied_____5,583
 Rateable Value 1954 (April)_____£ 101,373
 Product of a Penny Rate (April)_____£394. 2. 10.

<u>LIVE</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>
<u>BIRTHS</u>				<u>estimated</u>
				<u>population</u>
Legitimate	262	126	136)	14.51
Illegitimate	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2)</u>	
	266	128	138	

<u>STILL</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>
<u>BIRTHS</u>				<u>estimated</u>
				<u>population</u>
	6	2	4	0.32

<u>DEATHS</u>				
(all causes)	257	93	164	14.04

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES

Maternal Mortality Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births-15.03

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

DEATHS from Cancer			
(all ages)	21	24	45
" " Measles			
(all ages)	-	-	Nil
" " Whooping Cough			
(all ages)	-	-	Nil
" " Diarrhoea			
(under 2 years)	-	-	Nil

TABULATED SUMMARY FOR PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated Population	<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>			
		No.	Crude Rate	<u>Under 1 year</u>		<u>All Ages</u>	
				No.	Rate	No.	Crude Rate
1945	15530	279	17.9	-	53.0	187	12.04
1946	15600	321	20.58	10	31.15	203	13.01
1947	15740	338	21.47	10	29.58	211	13.46
1948	18020	262	14.54	6	22.90	212	11.76
1949	17170	259	15.08	8	31.00	203	11.82
1950	17240	265	15.37	5	19.00	201	11.66
1951	17730	291	16.41	9	30.93	191	10.72
1952	17840	263	14.78	6	22.81	156	8.74
1953	17990	267	14.88	11	41.19	235	13.06
1954	18300	266	14.51	4	15.03	257	14.04

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA - (82,944 acres). The district continues to be almost entirely rural in character, agricultural and dairy farming being the principal industries carried on. Open-cast workings for ironstone are still active in the vicinity of Brixworth and Pitsford. The natural configuration of the district and the nature of the terrain has led to the construction of several large reservoirs, the property of the Mid-Northants Water Board.

POPULATION. The Registrar General estimated the population for the mid-year 1954 to be 18,300, an increase of 310 over the previous year. The natural increase in population, the excess of births over deaths, was only 9.

DEATHS. The total number of deaths assigned to the district for the year was 257 compared with 235 in 1953. The crude death rate based on the mid-year population was 14.04 compared with 13.06 in the previous year. The following table has been compiled for comparison with previous years :-

<u>Years</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Recorded Rate</u>
1948	212	108	104	11.76
1949	203	99	104	11.82
1950	201	100	101	11.66
1951	191	93	98	10.72
1952	156	78	82	8.74
1953	235	97	138	13.06
1954	257	93	164	14.04

In order to compare the mortality in the District with the mortality for England and Wales it is necessary to make a correction, to allow for the

difference in age and sex distribution of the two populations. This is done by applying to the crude death rate of the District an "Area Comparability Factor" which has been estimated by the Registrar General as 0.84 for this District.

The Standardised Death Rate, therefore, is 11.79, and is slightly greater than the figure of 11.3 for England and Wales as a whole.

M O R T A L I T Y T A B L E

Based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classifications of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	1	1
3. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	3	5
4. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	4	1	5
5. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6	6
. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
7. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	15	12	27
8. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
9. Diabetes	-	5	5
10. Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	25	32
11. Coronary disease, angina	10	19	29
12. Hypertension with heart disease	3	3	6
13. Other heart disease ...	16	48	64
14. Other circulatory disease	6	5	11
15. Syphilitic Disease ...	1	-	1
16. Pneumonia... ..	2	3	5
17. Bronchitis	4	4	8
18. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
19. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	5	7

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
20. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-	4
21. Congenital malformations	2	1	3
22. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	11	18
23. Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	3
24. All other accidents ...	2	9	11
25. Suicide	-	1	1
Totals	93	164	257

Still births	2	4	6
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	2	2	4
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	1	2	3

BIRTHS. The number of live births assigned to this district was 266, compared with 267 in 1953. The rate per thousand of the population was 14.51. Applying the Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor for births (1.04) to this figure the Standardised Birth Rate obtained for this district - 15.09 - compares satisfactorily with 15.2 for England and Wales.

STILL BIRTHS. The number of still births during 1954 was 6 (2 males and 4 females). The rates for the past five years are given in the following table (per 1,000 live and still births) :-

<u>STILL BIRTH RATE.</u>					
<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
11.45	15.09	27.49	11.27	32.61	22.07

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS. There were 4 illegitimate births assigned to the district during the year (2 males and 2 females), compared with 6 in 1953. Shown as a proportion of the total number of live births this represents 1.50 per cent.

MATERNAL MORTALITY. No deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth were recorded during 1954.

INFANT MORTALITY. The number of infants who died before reaching their first birthday was 4 (2 males and 2 females), compared with 11 for 1953.

DEATH RATE UNDER 1 YEAR PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
31	19	31	22.81	41.19	15.03

NEONATAL DEATH RATE. The number of infants who failed to survive for 4 weeks after birth was 3, (1 male and 2 females). This gives a rate per 1,000 live births of 11.27 or 1.12 per cent and represents a big improvement on the corresponding figures for 1953.

These deaths are included in the Infant Mortality Rate.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

LABORATORY SERVICE. Laboratory work in connection with the diagnosis and control of Infectious Diseases is carried out at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory in Northampton under Dr. Hoyle.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES. The following Centres are held at the places and dates indicated. Your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance in his capacity as Assistant County Medical Officer.

BRIXWORTH INFANT WELFARE -

3rd Friday each month at Village Hall.

WELFORD INFANT WELFARE -

4th Thursday each month at Village Hall.

BOUGHTON INFANT WELFARE -

2nd Wednesday each month at Boughton Institute.

MOULTON INFANT WELFARE -

1st Tuesday each month at Manfield Hall.

SPRATTON INFANT WELFARE -

4th Tuesday each month at Women's Institute.

AMBULANCE SERVICES. General medical and surgical cases are removed by the St. John Ambulance Brigade from Northampton, the Brigade acting as agents of the County Council under the arrangements made under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Infectious disease cases are also removed by the St. John Ambulance Brigade under the same arrangements.

NURSING IN THE HOME. The County Council became responsible for these duties as from 5th July, 1948.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL. Cases of Infectious Disease which require Isolation are treated at the Harborough Road Isolation Hospital, Northampton, which comes under the administration of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLIES.

In a legal action between the Brixworth R.D.C. and the Mid-Northants Water Board over the liability for maintenance of a Public Well at Welford, judgement was given by the Northampton Division Magistrates' Court towards the end of the year in favour of the Council. As a result, it was accepted that liability for the maintenance and repair of all Public Wells throughout the District was a function of the Water Board, which contention had been upheld by this Council since the formation of the Water Board. Accordingly, it can be stated without any question that all responsibility for water undertaking throughout the entire Rural District is now vested in the Mid-Northants Water Board.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Satisfactory progress continued to be maintained throughout the year in the construction of new sewers and sewage disposal works. In Hannington and Holcot works were completed, whilst those in the parishes of Old and Scaldwell were almost completed. In addition, work began on the Moulton village scheme and good progress was made.

No new schemes were prepared or submitted to the Ministry for approval during the period under review, but permission to commence work

on schemes for the following parishes was awaited :- Boughton, Chapel Brampton, Clipston, Great Oxendon, Harlestone and Sibbertoft.

DISINFECTION. Concurrent and terminal disinfection by means of gaseous and liquid disinfectants is carried out in homes where certain infectious diseases are notified. In the course of the year, a number of requests for disinfection of premises were received and dealt with.

DISINFESTATION. This service is carried out on behalf of the Council at the request of owners or tenants of houses complaining of the presence of vermin. No such action was necessary during 1954. (This includes the eradication of bed bugs).

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

During the year the existing staff proved adequate to discharge the Council's responsibilities under the Act; no major rat infestations occurred on the Council's properties throughout the period under review.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS. One licence was granted by the Council under the Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 269.

SCAVENGING. During the period under review no change in the existing system of collecting household refuse at fortnightly intervals was approved by this Council, despite a strong plea for conversion to a weekly service made in the report for 1953, and I therefore propose to bring this matter before the Public Health Committee of the Council for consideration at the first favourable opportunity.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. Three certificates under Section 47 of this Act were submitted to the Council by the Medical Officer of Health during the year. They referred to an old couple in Pitsford and an elderly gentleman in Brington, the action taken being confirmed in each case.

SECTION D.

H O U S I N G.

It will be recalled that a re-survey of all Category V houses in the District was carried out, and a report on it presented to the Council, during 1953. In this report all unfit houses were further divided into 6 sub-groups, which related partly to their degree of unfitness, and partly to the nature of their occupants. During the period under review attention was directly particularly towards the groups 'B' and 'C', that is, houses owned and occupied by elderly people, and those tenanted by elderly folks. The total number ascertained during the survey amounted to 244, made up of 62 in group 'B' and 182 in group 'C'.

Whilst it was realised that all these houses belonged without question to the category of houses 'unfit for human habitation and not repairable at reasonable cost', the Council felt that it would be uncharitable as well as uneconomic to institute statutory action in such instances at the present time. Instead, a suitable form, accompanied by an explanatory letter, was drawn up and sent to the owners of all such property, suggesting that a voluntary undertaking be given to the effect that the house or houses in question would not be re-let after vacation by their present occupiers until made fit to the Council's satisfaction. It is highly satisfactory to be able

to report that a total of 237 such undertakings were given, the great majority relating to houses in the two groups described.

In attending to the practical business of obtaining these voluntary undertakings your Officers considered the possible effects which such an unexpected and somewhat complicated a communication might have upon elderly recipients, although personal concern of this nature is by no means required by an statutory instrument employed for a like purpose. Accordingly, visits were often paid to individuals to explain the matter and, as a result, the excellent progress recorded in this report was able to be made. It did, therefore, cause your Sanitary Officers the bitterest disappointment when an ill-advised attack on their humane methods of setting about so delicate a task in one particular instance was made publicly by the Clipston Parish Council and its local representative. The vote of confidence in its officers passed by your Council, however, reassured them that their efforts had full approval and support, and no change of policy was called for.

As regards the other aspects of Slum Clearance activity no representations were made under the appropriate sections of the Housing Acts, but 17 houses were demolished during the year as a result of earlier action, and 18 were brought up to a satisfactory degree of fitness by their owners.

H O U S I N G S T A T I S T I C S

1. INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:-

1. (a) Number of dwelling houses inspected for defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	427
(b) Inspections made for the purpose	889
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	316
3. Dwelling houses (exclusive of those under proceeding sub-heading) not in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	111

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT THE SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE :-

Number of houses rendered fit in consequence of action by Local Authority or Officers :-

Housing Act	Nil
Public Health Act	27

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:-

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act, 1936 :-

1. Dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
2. Dwelling houses rendered fit after service of Formal Notice :-	
(a) By Owners	19
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-

1. Dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... Nil

2. Dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :-

(a) By Owners ... Nil

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... Nil

C. Proceedings under Sec. 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

1. Dwelling Houses represented under Section 11 ... Nil

2. Dwelling Houses, the subject of demolition orders ... 3

3. Dwelling Houses demolished ... 11

4. Dwelling Houses rendered fit by owner ... 18

5. Dwelling Houses where undertakings not to relet at end of present tenancy were accepted from the owner 237

D. Proceedings under Sections 25 and 26 of the Housing Act, 1936 :-

1. Number of houses dealt with under Section 25 ... Nil

2. Number of Clearance Orders made under Section 26 ... Nil

3. Number of families living in Clearance Areas'	6
4. Number of houses demolished ...	6

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK. As a result of the transfer in 1949 of the control of milk production on the farm to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the placing of the licensing and supervision of pasteurising plants in the hands of the County Council, the District Council retains only the duty of controlling the distribution and sale of milk.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938. - CLEAN FOOD.

Premises on which food was prepared or stored for sale to the public were inspected at frequent intervals throughout the year. No serious defects were found but more general evidence of greater awareness of the importance of hygienic storage and handling of food would again have been welcomed.

Section 13.

During the year it was discovered that certain Ice-Cream vendors in the District were retailing two varieties of ice-cream which did not appear to be fully prepacked, and that the premises involved did not comply satisfactorily with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, for this practice to be permitted. Accordingly, the matter was taken up with the wholesale manufacturer concerned who, after detailed discussion with your Sanitary Officers, agreed to withhold the supply of ice-cream in question

from all premises not considered suitable for the storage and sale of partially prepacked ice-cream. A voluntary undertaking to this effect was received early in March.

MEAT INSPECTION.

In the earlier part of the year the Government announced the decision to de-control meat. The necessary legislation came into operation in July, and with it the Ministry of Food's control of slaughtering came to an end. At the same time the Government announced its intention to bring about a moderate concentration of slaughtering facilities throughout the Country, but this would be a long term policy taking some years to apply, and would probably come into effect in 1959. In the meantime, the immediate problem was to ensure that sufficient slaughtering facilities would be available, and to achieve this it was essential to bring into use many private slaughterhouses.

The position in this district was discussed at a meeting between officials of the Council, and representatives of the National Farmer's Union and the Northampton Master Butcher's Association before the Act came into operation, and arising out of that meeting the Council subsequently agreed to licence eleven private slaughterhouses in the district, provided these were brought up to a satisfactory minimum standard. This satisfactory minimum briefly requires all walls and floors of slaughter-pens and lairages to be impervious and easily cleaned, the paving of yards, and the laying on of a mains water supply, with a satisfactory standard of general repair and ventilation and lighting.

At the end of the year nine slaughterhouses had been brought up to this standard and licensed. One of the original eleven had been refused, and consideration was being given to the licensing of an additional slaughterhouse to serve the northern end of the district, as facilities at the Public Abattoir at Market Harborough, which had originally been intended to serve this part of the district, were found to be inadequate.

During the six months prior to the end of the year following the re-introduction of private slaughtering within the District, a total of 974 animals were slaughtered in the 9 slaughterhouses that had been granted licences. This figure comprised 78 cattle and 2 calves, 757 sheep and 137 pigs. Owing to the fact that the staff of the Sanitary Department was insufficient in number to deal adequately with the new situation that had now arisen, full inspection of meat was not found possible. This matter is, however, being taken up with the Council in order to ensure that improved facilities will be available for this purpose in future.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notification of the following cases of infectious disease was received during the year.

DISEASE	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
Acute Primary Pneumonia	4	6	10	0.59
Measles	3	4	7	0.38
Scarlet Fever	11	10	21	1.13
Erysipelas	-	5	5	0.29
Whooping Cough	14	15	29	1.58
Diphtheria	-	1	1	0.05
Acute Poliomyelitis (including polio - encephalitis) paralytic	1	-	1	0.05
non-paralytic	-	-	-	0.00
Ac. Encephalitis	1	-	1	0.05
Food Poisoning	1	-	1	0.05
Dysentery	1	2	3	0.15
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	1	0.05
Total	36	44	80	

SMALLPOX.

Once again no cases were notified during the year.

It is a matter of regret to have to report that the total number vaccinated or re-vaccinated in the district again fell slightly compared with the previous year, the fall affecting also the number of infants under one year who were protected.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN VACCINATED IN 1954.

	<u>Under 1</u> <u>year</u>	<u>1-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15 or</u> <u>over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary	106	13	10	11	140
Re-vaccination	-	-	2	6	28

SCARLET FEVER. Twenty one cases were reported during the year, compared with 48 in 1953, the infection being of a mild type generally. Terminal disinfection was carried out where required.

DIPHTHERIA. The long period of freedom from this particularly undesirable disease was ended by the occurrence during the year of a single case, the first to be reported since 1947. The victim was a married woman who had not previously been protected. Since the organism responsible was identified as being the most virulent type it is a matter of great relief that no further cases developed. Fortunately, all the children of the household, as well as practically all others likely to have been in contact with the person infected, were found to have been fully protected by immunisation. It is difficult to see how, in view of the intimacy of contact which is bound to have taken place during the incubation period of

the disease, the spread to other persons was prevented so effectively other than as the result parental forethought in having the children immunised.

Despite this regrettable instance there is a certain amount of satisfaction to be obtained from the fact that the number of children immunised against Diphtheria during 1954 increased by 103 over the 1953 returns (including many also protected against Whooping Cough). The largest increase in numbers was recorded in the age-group 'Under 1 year'.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATIONS 1954.

Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	Total	Booster
77	60	12	-	149	138

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATIONS 1954.

Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	Total
10	14	7	31

COMBINED WHOOPING COUGH - DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATIONS 1954.

Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	Total
184	131	14	329

NUMBER OF CHILDREN HAVING COMPLETED A
FULL COURSE OF IMMUNISATIONS AT ANY
TIME UP to 31st December, 1954.

Age at 31.12.54.	under 1 (born 1954)	1 & under	2 & under	3 & under	4 & under	9 & under	Total under 15
Number	23	208	411	626	847	1952	2899

Immunisation is carried out at all Infant Welfare Centres in the District, and also at sessions of school medical inspection when required.

Application for immunisation can be made to the County Council Health Visitor or arrangements can be made with general medical practitioners under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

MEASLES. 7 cases only were reported during the year, compared with 556 in 1953. The infection was not particularly severe and no deaths resulted from it.

WHOOPING COUGH. 29 cases were notified compared with 82 in 1953. There were no deaths. In view of the serious effects which can result from this infectious disease, parents of very young children are strongly urged to have them immunised against it, preferably at the same time as they are immunised against diphtheria.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS. 1 case was notified during the year. This was in an adult and was of the paralytic type. Almost complete recovery took place.

TUBERCULOSIS.

	Males		Females	
	Pul.	Non. Pul.	Pul.	Non. Pul.
Cases on Register at 31.12.53. ...	25	13	26	5
Number of cases notified during the year	6	3	6	1
Number of cases restored during the year	-	-	-	-
Inward Transfers	2	-	2	-
Cases cured	-	-	-	-
Cases on Register at 31.12.54. ...	32	16	33	5

No action was found to be necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in connection with persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which deals with the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

T U B E R C U L O S I S

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS, 1954.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Other		Pulmonary		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
15-.....	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
20-.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-.....	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	6	3	1	1	2	-	-

SECTION G.

F A C T O R I E S A C T, 1937.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937, FOR THE YEAR 1954.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF REGISTERED FACTORIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1954.

	Power	Non- Power
1. Food manufacture	10	2
2. Wearing Apparel :-		
(a) Boots and Shoes	2	-
(b) Outfitting	-	1
3. Carpentry, Joinery & Sawmills	14	5
4. Garages, Repair Shops and Engineers	11	5
5. Laundries	3	-
6. Monumental Masons	-	1
7. Gas Works	-	3
8. Plumbers	-	2
Total	40	19

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS
AS TO HEALTH.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	19	38	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	40	5	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
	59	43	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Rem- edied	Referred to H.M. Inspec.	by H.M. Inspec.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) :-					
(a) Insufficient	-	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	-	-	-

PART VIII. OF THE ACT - OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110(i) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making Wearing Apparel	23	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23	-	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S INSPECTIONS

Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	889
Slaughter houses and Butchers Shops	...						330
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...			43
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...		71
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...			21
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...		5
Defective Drainage	...	...	...	...	...		130
Defective Premises	...	...	...	...	...		209
Pests Destruction	...	...	...	...	...		53
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...		41
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Animals Improperly kept		10

1,890

NOTICES SERVED :-

Informal - Section 92, Public Health Act, 1936	19
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Statutory -do-	Nil
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